Government to curb insurgency include, inter alia, deployment of additional units of Central Para Military Forces and the Army, improved coordination and sharing of intelligence, modernisation/upgra-dation of State Police Forces, declaration of the most seriously affected areas as disturbed areas and notification of the major insurgent groups as unlawful associations. There is also a scheme under operation to meet security related expenditure of insurgency affected States by the Centre. The entire insurgency situation is kept under watch and is reviewed from time to time.

Inconvenience faced by passengers at certain airports

*48. SHRI CHIMANBHAI HARIBHAI SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some airports of Indian Air Force and Indian Navy in the country are used for the operation of civil flights;

(b) if so, the names of such airports and since when these are being used;

(c) whether the passengers at these airports have to face inconvenience due to security and administrative controls enforced by the officer of the Indian Air Force; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of such airports js enclosed as "Statement." (See below)

(c) The security and administrative control is exercised by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS)/MOCA (Ministry of Civil Aviation). They have intimated that no such complaints have been received from the passengers.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

List of Aerodromes used by civil flights

*1. Agra	
*2. Bagdogra	
•3. Bhuj	
*4. Chandigarh	
*5. Gwalior	
*6. Jaisalmer	
*7. Jamnagar	
*8. Jammu	
*9. Jodhpur	
*10. Jorbat	
*11. Kumbhigram	
*12. Leh	
*13. Pune	
*14. Srinagar	
*15. Tezpur	
16. Kochi	— 1954
17. Goa	— 1964
18. Portblair	— 1984
19. Vizag	— 1986
*20. Bangalore	

*NOTE—Since prior to 1994 no civil flight procedure was existing, the exact date of commencement of civil flight is not available.

Chamba Killings

*49. SHRI K.M. SAIFULLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the lessons we learnt from the Chamba Killings in August, 1998 and other security blunders?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): While the Chamba Killings was not a security blunder, they indicate the intentions of the Pak sponsored militants to spread the arc of terrorist violence beyond J&K as well as to vitiate the atmosphere of the country by creating a communal divide.

Policy for reimbursement of security-related expenditure to States

*50. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a policy for reimbursement of security-related expenditure to in-

surgency-prone States was finalised by Government;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy, amount pending and amount reimbursed, so far, under the policy State-wise; and

(c) the diplomatic efforts made for discouraging support to terrorist groups by some neighbouring countries and response received, so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The salient features of the policy for reimbursement of security-related expenditure in respect of North-Eastern States are as follows.

A State to be eligible for reimbursement of expenditure needs to fulfil the following criteria:—

(i) Existence of one or more organisations in the State, declared as unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

(ii) Deployment of para-military forces in the State for counter-insurgency operations.

(iii) Declaration of part or whole of the State as disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

The items of expenditure that will be considered for reimbursement are the following:—

(i) Expenditure incurred on items like purchase of new vehicles, bullet proofing of vehicles, purchase of weapons, communication equipment, bullet proof jackets and other protective gear, etc.

(ii) Additional expenditure in connection with capital works on jails and detention centres.

(iii) Expenditure on special training provided to State Police and Prison administration personnel.

(iv) Expenditure incurred on raising India Reserve Battalions.

(v) Expenditure incurred by the State Government in making necessary provision for Central Para Military Forces/Army deployment.

(vi) Ex-gratia grants and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence.

(vii) Expenditure incurred on transporting arrested militants to jails outside the State or those arrested from outside the State and brought to the State by special flights, etc.

As per preliminary scrutiny and subject to audit, the following amounts are reimbursable:—

State	Approximate amount (for the period from 1.4.1995 to 31.3.1998) (Rs. in crores)
Assam	79.00
Manipur	36.00
Nagaland	22.00
Tripura	28.00

No amount has been reimbursed so far.

(c) Reports indicate that there arc camps in some of our neighbouring countries, which are being used by North-East insurgent groups for safe havens, sanctuary and training purposes. The matter has been taken up with these countries and they have assured that they will not allow any one to use their territory for activities prejudicial to the interests of India.

Import of arms and armaments

*52. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aggregate value of arms and armaments imported in the country in each of the years since 1991-92;

(b) whether there is any basis of truth in the suggestion that we arc, after Saudi Arabia, the largest importer of arms and armaments; and